AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph [0023] with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- [0023] The elastic rings 5A and 5B have different rigidities from one another, specifically, a higher rigidity is given to the elastic ring 5A that comes to an outer side of a vehicle when fitted to the vehicle compared to that of the elastic ring 5B on an inner side of the vehicle. This is because the outer side of the vehicle receives a larger load during run-flat traveling. Techniques of giving the elastic ring 5A a higher rigidity than that of the elastic ring 5B includes: increasing the thickness of the elastic ring 5A so as to become thicker than the elastic ring 5B; using an elastic material having a ~~higher~~ lower elasticity than that of the elastic ring 5B; and the combining the above two techniques; and the like. --

Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- [0032] In the present invention, in the case of giving a higher rigidity to the elastic ring which receives a larger load during run-flat traveling as described above, it is preferable that the rigidity of the elastic ring is higher by 10 to 100% than that of the other elastic ring. If the percentage is less than 10%, it is hard to effectively improve the durability. On the contrary, if the percentage exceeds 100%, a weight increase becomes significant when the thickness is increased. Therefore, in the case of using an elastic material having ~~higher~~ lower elasticity, the elastic ring becomes brittle. Consequently, there is a potential risk that the elastic ring can not endure deformation of itself when fitted to the rim. --

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- [0033] Rigidity is the physical property of resisting flexure in an elastic ring radial direction. Rigidity of the elastic ring of the present invention is a value obtained in the following way: First, the circular shell is removed from the elastic ring. If the circular shell has the leg portion whose end in the inner circumferential side is embedded in the elastic ring, the leg

portion is cut off ~~of f~~ to remove the circular shell so that the cut surface is flush with the outer circumferential surface of the elastic ring. Then, a 10 mm-long piece of the elastic ring is carved out along a ring circumferential direction. Subsequently, a load (2 kgf) W is applied to the carved out sample in an elastic ring radial direction at room temperature. That is, the sample is placed on a horizontal flat test plane, facing its surface of the inner circumferential side down. Then, a 2 kgf weight is put on the sample so as to contact to the entire upper surface of the sample, i.e., an outer circumferential surface of the elastic ring. While a load is applied to the sample, an amount of flexure δ (mm) in an elastic ring radial direction is measured, then the value is obtained from W/δ. --